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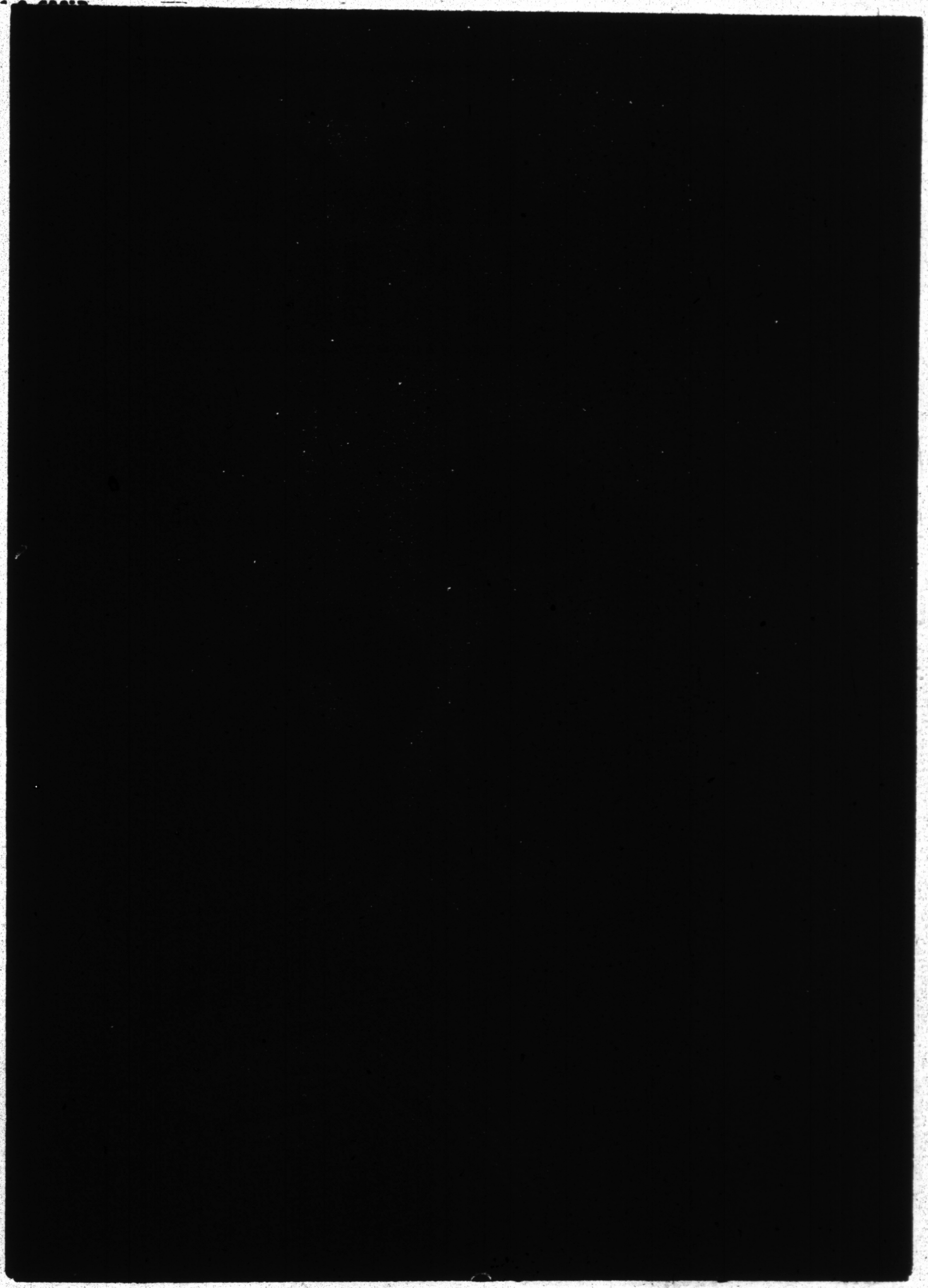

THE CARMEL CYMBAL

VOLUME III. NUMBER 8. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1927 TWO DOLLARS THE YEAR

Glassell Building Sale Pending

NEGOTIATIONS are pending and probably will be completed this week for the purchase by Miss Janet Prentiss, owner of the Cinderella Shop, of the Glassell Building on Ocean avenue between Dolores and San Carlos streets and the property on which it stands.

It is understood that Hobart P. Glassell has agreed to accept what has been offered him for his equity which is principally represented by the building, but that negotiations with Mrs. Constance Lowell, from whom Glassell has been purchasing under contract, have not been completed.

If Miss Prentiss buys the property it is said that she will not take possession herself and that the Cinderella Shop will stay in its present location to which it moved a year ago. Glassell now occupies half of the building with the shop of Cabbages and Kings and the other half is held by the building firm of Gottfried & Hale under a lease that has four and one-half years to run. Glassell is planning a year's trip to Europe, but it is understood that he will continue business on his return and would like to lease his present store from the purchaser of the property.

Abalone Teams Rest

ONLY two games were played by the Abalone Leaguers last Sunday—the Crescents vs. Sharks and the Hawks vs. Rangers, in order to allow these teams to play the same number of games as the teams formed first. The games were played at the Point and in the first, the Crescents, captained by Frank Murphy, kept up their good record by downing the Sharks, 10 to 7. The Crescents and the Eskimos are the only teams in the League with a no-defeat record.

In the second game, Jess Nichol's Hawks came out on the long end of the score in a fast and furious game against the Rangers, Carlisle Stoney's team. The final score was 10 to 9.

All games will be played next Sunday, both on the Point and at Hatton Fields, unless rain prohibits.

PAINTINGS BY ELIZABETH STRONG ON EXHIBITION

Paintings by Miss Elizabeth Strong are being exhibited at Kays Shop this week. The pictures will be shown until March 2. Among the canvases which are being exhibited are "The Gold Fish Pond", "Cliffs near the Cannery at Point Lobos", and "Wind and Tide at Point Lobos".

GOUVENEUR MORRIS RETURNS FROM SOUTHERN FISHING TRIP

Gouveneur Morris and Mrs. Morris are today back in their Monterey home on the return from a three-months' trip to New Zealand where, according to the author, he went "merely to fish".

"And I did that and I am back perfectly satisfied", was Mr. Morris' comment last night. He emphasized the fact that he had not made the trip for any purpose connected with his writing, but it having been his first visit to New Zealand it is not at all improbable that there will be something in a story form come out of his avowed fishing trip.

"THE BRIDE" NEXT PLAY OF CARMEL PLAYERS

Instead of "The Whole Town's Talking", the next play to be produced by the Carmel Players will be "The Bride" a mystery comedy by George Middleton. This play will be given at the Arts and Crafts Theater on March 18 and 19. Although the entire cast has not yet been selected, it will include Louise Walcott, Kenneth Lyman, Stanton Babcock and Lawrence Dorsey.

OLIVER-BALCH WEDDING

Ralph Oliver, who has been living in Carmel with his mother for some months, and Miss Gladys Balch of Pacific Grove, were married in San Jose last week. The wedding came as a surprise to friends of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver left San Jose for the southern part of the state for their honeymoon. When they return they will make their home in Pacific Grove for the time being.

GARDEN GROUP TAKES UP ..GROWTH OF NATIVE BULBS

The Garden Group of the Carmel Women's Club met at the home of Miss Ann Grant at San Antonio near 10th, last Thursday afternoon. Thirteen members attended and discussed growth of native blubs, annuals and prennials, both of shrubs and trees. The next meeting will be at the same place on March 3, with Miss Davis in charge.

Branch of Women's Peace League Here

A BRANCH of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was formed by a group of Carmel women who met at the home of Dr. Amelia Gates last Sunday evening at the call of Miss Anne Martin, regional director of the National Association.

The international chairman of this association is Jane Addams, and the national chairman is Hannah Clothier Hull of Washington D. C. The basal belief of the league is that people are not obliged to choose between violence and passive acceptance of unjust conditions, but that intelligence and good will go toward solving the problems of the world.

Among those present were Mrs. Esther Teare, Mrs. Louis Slevin, Mrs. George Blackman, Miss Caroline Blackman, Mrs. Charles Sumner Greene, Mrs. Ida Mansfield Wilson, Mrs. Isaac Ford, Miss Catherine Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Bigland, Mrs Joseph Schoeninger, Miss Mary Mower, Miss Dene Denny, Miss Hazel Watrous, Miss Zanetta Catlett and Miss Mary Bulkley.

Mrs. Teare was elected chairman of the group and Miss Bulkley, secretary-treasurer. On Sunday, March 6, there will be a meeting at the home of Dr. Gates open to the public, at which Austin Lewis of San Francisco will give an address on the position of the United State in China.

At the meeting Sunday night a telegram was ordered sent to President Coolidge, remonstrating against sending United States troops to Nicaragua and China, and asking that every effort toward arbitration be made with these countries and Mexico.

Fragment

YONDER the horses of the sea,
Champing their bits impatiently
And tossing their shaggy manes of white,
Are eagerly waiting to race with Night.

—JOAN STAFFORD

Blue Bird Tea Room

LUNCHEON
DINNER
Tea Service

TELEPHONE 161

THE CARMEL CYMBAL

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PERSONAL MENTION

MRS. JACK REINERS and Anita Reiners of Fresno are in Carmel for a week and are staying at El Monte Verde. They attended the San Francisco performance of "The Bad Man".

* * * *

Mrs. Olin J. Cope entertained at an enjoyable bridge tea at her home on Lincoln Street. Her guests were Mesdames Paul Whitman, John C. Orcutt, William Argo, Ralph Todd, Robert Stanton, "Woody" Rountree and Miss Ernestine Renzel.

* * * *

Miss Jean Stewart was the hostess at a dinner party at the Pebble Beach Country Club Monday night, in honor of her cousins who recently came to America from Scotland, Miss Helen Stewart and Miss Helen Pearson. The other guests were the Misses Marion Sturgis, Geneva Christmas, Jean Ray, Sue Davis, and the Messers. Paul Jordan, Albert Monanca, William Hudson, Jack McKenzie, Bob Robinson and Al Mayers.

* * *

Miss Henrietta Farley spent the week end in Carmel with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Farley. She returned to Palo Alto, where she is attending school, Sunday night.

* * *

Miss Clara Seymour, well known portrait painter of Berkeley, spent the week end at her cottage in Carmel.

* * *

Mrs. Elsa Spaulding of Pasadena, has taken the Richards cottage for a few months. She will spend her time in Carmel sketching.

* * *

Peter Friedrichsen spent the week end in San Francisco, returning to Carmel Sunday night.

* * *

M. DeNeale Morgan returned to her home and studio in Carmel at the end of last week after spending several months in Oakland, where she has been exhibiting several of her paintings at the Hotel Leamington Art Gallery. Miss Morgan intends to remain at her home here for some time now.

* * *

Miss Catherine Lial of Monterey now has charge of the music department of the Carmel Branch of the Palace Drug Store.

* * *

Miss Geneva Christmas of the faculty of Sunset School, visited friends in San Francisco and San Jose over the week end.

* * *

Mrs Florence Thornton left Carmel for San Francisco Friday night, where she visited with friends and relatives. She returned to her home in Carmel on Sunday.

* * *

Miss Marie Johnson spent a few days in San Francisco last week on business. She returned to Carmel Sunday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Tilly Polak returned last Sunday from San Francisco, where she has been for the last two weeks. While there she had her tonsils removed.

* * *

The children of the Sunset School were entertained last Friday at their weekly assembly, with a few numbers played by a trio composed of David Alberto at the piano, J. A. Easton, cello, and Mrs. Easton, violin.

* * *

A new kitchen extension has recently been completed at Kays Shop. This new kitchen enlarges the old one by about four feet. The flagstones in front of the the shop and in the patio have also been completed.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Reynolds and their daughter Margaret motored to Palo Alto last week end to visit friends.

* * *

I. Maynard Curtis, well known artist, returned to her home on the Point last Saturday, from Pasadena where she has been exhibiting her paintings for the last few weeks.

* * *

Reynolds Rockwell motored to Los Angeles last week end to visit friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Matteson of Berkeley have taken the H. D. Gray cottage on Carmelo for the winter months.

* * *

Marion Sturgis, who spent several months in Carmel last year, motored down from San Jose Monday to visit friends for a few days.

* * * *

Dr. Charles P. Gardner, chaplin of Stanford Unuiversity, spent the week end at his cottage on Santa Lucia.

* * *

Miss Gladys Vander Roest, who has been in New York for several months, recently returned to Carmel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wardall of Seattle were the week end guests of the Thomas Cators. Wardell, who is an attorney, recently returned from Australia.

* * *

Dr. Lucia Lane has returned to Carmel after a long absence. She made her home here at one time and is well known in Carmel.

* * *

Mrs. Jennie Colman returned Monday from a visit with friends in Los Angeles.

* * * *

Charles McMorris Purdy, who has been wintering in Carmel with his mother, Mrs. Lillian Purdy, left last night for Tuscon, Arizona. Purdy has been visiting many parts of the country during the past year in quest of material to be used in short story and novel form. A novel of Maine life, recently completed by him, will be published shortly in England. Mrs. Purdy plans to join her son later.

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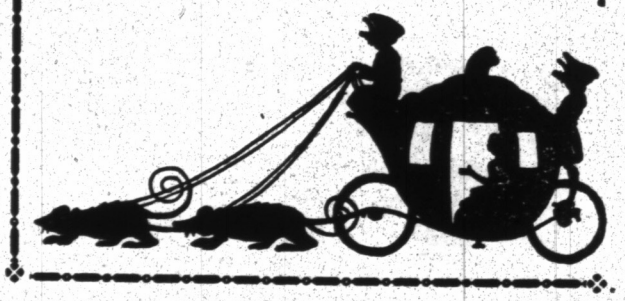

INTERIOR DECORATING
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Zanetta Catlett Kennedy Owen

Dr. Reinhardt Talks For Pre-School Training

THE TWO most important steps in advancing education are the movements for educating the pre-school child and the adult", declared Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt last Saturday night in an address sponsored by the Carmel Parent-Teacher Association at the Sunset School Auditorium. About 130 Carmel people attended the lecture. As well as being president of Mills College, Dr. Reinhardt is president of the National Association of University Women. She is an interesting and forceful speaker and handles her subject well.

"The reasons that the educators are asked to work with the pre-school child and the adult are the results of the industrial civilization in which we are now living. She said, "Home life is changing in both the country and city. As long as the home is the most important manufacturing center, home life is the most important institution." Dr. Reinhardt gave an interesting account of the advancement and change in America from the day of the Pilgrims to this day, bringing out the point that with the growth of factories and industry, the only solution for the care of th younger children is the pre-school.

"The school is the last institution civilization has worked out", she continued, "Schools did not exist in ancient civilization. The only means of education was discussion among the philosophers of the time. The home was the first institution. The second was government and the third was church. Today, in this country, we think of the school as fundamental. The school as symbolizing a new institution belongs in this country because we started freely by having a democratic world with a less communistic group."

Dr. Reinhardt said that Switzerland was the first country to establish a school for children of pre-school age. During the growth of this country, America has altered from an agricultural country to a manufacturing one, she said, and this is one of the most important reasons for the large percentage of juvenile crime, decrease of the birth rate and infant mortality in America.

"Sometimes I think education is a disease and sometimes I think it is the cure for the disease," she said "Although the pre-school is at the present time being worked out in an efficient manner, it does not necessarily mean that every child must attend. If the environment in a home is a happy one, there is no need to take the child away. This pre-school is primarily for children from the ages of 18 months to four years."

Dr. Reinhardt gave an outline of the pre-school that has been worked out at Mills College. The students of the college who are interested in this work have charge of a few children. These children are taught to work out regular habits, both physically and mentally.

"Some people believe in developing the individual and they claim that this cannot be done in a pre-school," she continued, This individual development is all right if self-adjustment is taught at the same time.

"Adult education has been experimented with much longer than the pre-school. We have England to blame or thank for the ideas on adult education. If parents would become humble enough to go ahead with learning, they could improve childhood education."

Dr. Reinhardt ended her address by saying that the three most important factors in life today that reflected on every important movement are affection, which is the cause of advancement; order, which is the first thing affection should teach, and growth, which of course means the progress of the world.

Miss Estelle Joyce introduced Dr. Reinhardt at the beginning of the evening in a delightful manner, teling a few of the things that have been carried out under her direction. Dr. Reinhardt spent Saturday night in Carmel, returning to Oakland Sunday afternoon.

PENINSULA ARTISTS IN S. F. CLUB EXHIBIT

Artists of Carmel and Monterey are represented this year in the annual show of the Bohemian Club. Among those who are exhibiting are Ferdinand Burgdorff, Charles Dickman, Harry Stuart Fonda, Percy Gray, Will Sparks and C. Chapel Judson. The exhibition will last until February 26.

BEDDING AND CURTAINS at wholesale prices. Representative will show samples to Hotel and Apartment House owners. This week only. Box LV, Cymbal.

LEMOS TO BUILD GROUP OF BUILDINGS SOON

A group of shops, designed by Pedro Lemos of Palo Alto will be constructed on Dolores street within the near future. Lemos is well known in Carmel where he has built some of his charming and characteristic cottages. He is the director of the Art Gallery at Stanford University.

This new group of buildings will be built on Dolores, opposite the postoffice, and next to Kays. Lemos has recently finished placing colored flagstones on the sidewalk in front of Kays.

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San Francisco Was Good to "The Bad Man"

IT WAS an interested, if not an enthusiastic or immense crowd that greeted the Carmel Players in "The Bad Man" at the Women's City club in San Francisco last Friday night, but on Saturday, at the second performance, it was all of these—that is, there were a goodly number of people in the audience and they certainly were enthusiastic.

In fact, if you believe the modest and embarrassed statements of the most sensitive members of the cast, there were actual mash notes sent behind the scenes, or nots that were worded in inordinate praise of the principles and the supers.

All in all, "The Bad Man" was handsomely received in San Franciscoand the cast did itself proud. Some of those from Carmel who saw the show in San Francisco said it was better than here, and some said it was not so good. It is not hard to strike a middle course in that and say that it was as fine as it was here two weeks ago and to us there is no higher praise than that.

Following is what the drama editor of The Chronicle had to say about it:

By GEORGE C. WARREN

(In the San Francisco Chronicle)

The Carmel Players invaded San Francisco last night and will conclude their conquest of the city tonight with their second performance here of Porter Emerson Browne's play, "The Bad Man," given in the auditorium of the Women's City Club, 465 Post street. The visitors gave a valiant presentation of the piece last night; smooth, mannerly, exciting, and there was much applause.

"Different" Treatment

Somehow the Browne play lost the characteristics of comedy, in which Holbrook Blinn dressed it, and became rather dry and hard and full melodrama as acted by the Carmelites, this treatment bringing other values in the work to the surface, perhaps more nearly expressing the author's meaning than the humorous method of handling the story. It was effective at any rate.

The setting, the Gilbert ranch house on the Mexican border, with a brazen sky and an arid desert beyond the open door, is an excellent one, and reflects not a little glory on Rhoda and Richard Johnson, to whom credit for designing and building the scenery is given on the program.

Jo Mora Scores

Jo Mora is the Lopez, giving the role a touch of humorous deviltry, covering vigor and quick decision with the sang froid of a man at ease with the world. It is an exceedingly good impersonation, carried completely with never a let down in mood or speech; a specious rogue, heartless and conscienceless, who kills with as little compunction as he lights a cigarette, and thinks nothing of carrying off a woman against her will, whether she be wife, maid or widow.

The women of the cast , Ruth Austin, a good looking brunette, Katherine Cooke, a fuzzy haired blonde, and Louise Walcott, whose character makeup as an ancient Mexican cook left one in doubt as to the real woman under the mask, did the little required of them with grace and such skill as their limited roles required,

Competent Cast

Ernest Schweninger made a good deal of the colorless role of Jones, whom Browne has treated badly in the writing, for he is a hero who does nothing heroic, and Byington Ford put a good deal of venom into the despicable Morgan Pell, playing the part very well indeed.

Talbert Josselyn's Henry Smith, the wheel-chair invalid, got much of the fun in that role across the footlights and gave a creditable proformance.

Paul Flanders looked like a cowboy and did well the little asked of him as Jim Giddings, and the others, Robert Welles Ritchie, Elliott Durham, George Lewis, Barry Parker and George Ball were competent.

STORM

I THOUGHT to waken
To a wrecked world. . . .

But here are birds
Merry over breakfast.

Is this small branch
The tree that fell upon the house?

Not of a storm
Confides white butterfly
To paper-narcissus. . . .

This is not innocence
Upon the earth's face.
There is a chukling of sprites
Along the sunbeams. . . .
And a sort of hidden laughter in the air.

—D. C. H.

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Some Nudes and a Badly-Frayed Situation

San Francisco, February 21, 1927.

DEAR EDITOR Bassett: I take a new typewriter ribbon in hand to send you a few words on the recent art controversies of the San Francisco Bay region. Of all the ignominous and semi-ignorant conflicts in matters of art exhibitionery these are the simplest.

They are a recurrence of the ever crowd-drawing censorship of the nude and the eternal fight with "modern" art and its immediate predecessors. (I cannot write these maudlin sentiments in our valued and spacious press so am giving myself the luxury of your freedom of the seven arts by the seven trees—or was it seven seas?)

The one squall was in the Oakland Art Gallery's Fifth Annual Exhibition, when the club women protested against the extreme nudity and rawness of the paint on two nude figures by two local modernists. This gathers in many more sightseers to the exhibition while it lends an opportunity for much writing of opinions to the papers. Headlines they drew and headlines they needed, these two naked ladies, for structurally they were rather unkempt. They were the syncopated grandchildren of the old bar-room nudes of yore. A few straight fronts and a plumb line and these two culprit nudes would be costumed in decency. It is the endless chain, the "round robin" of art—this fight over nudes. Anyone in Carmel, even those who have not read the latest psychopathic books, would be able to discuss and dissect the underlying fundamentals of the "Noble" vs. the "Needless" Nudes in all ages of art. Here endeth this lesson!

The other lesson is one that the dogs are too old to learn. That is that of progress and growth in art or whattisartanyhow! When is a potboiler not a salon canvas? Or when is a salon canvas a canned product? Or why frame pictures and call them art when they don't sell anyway? The Bohemian Club president, the sculptor-modeller Haig Patigian, gave the Club members time for pause, long ponderous pauses, when he refused the club walls to a one-man show by Lucien Lebaudt, a French modernist member of the Bohemian Club, a club founded by a Frenchman and his American confreres. Lebaudt paints admirably well; he lives in San Francisco half the year and in Paris the other half. He is one of the few Californians who have exhibited in the French salons and his work is considered conservative by the ultra-modernists in Paris. He is a researcher in color, planes and content of painting. He carries his art studies into fabrics for the costume. He concocts amusing settings, interior decorations and conversations in which he exudes art and understanding of relationships in life. He relates line, color, material and purposes in new manners every lively living day of his vigorous life. He is alive in his ability, in his imagination and his foresight—yet because he does not pursue his art with the same smug rhythms that the older members of the Bohemian Club decay and crackle apart with, this delightful variety of modern art is refused space in the exclusive and limited walls of the Bohemian Club.

Before the Annual Bohemian Exhibit Lucien Lebault's friends, who were members of the Club, met divers places and severally decided to refuse to submit their works to the honorable and narrow-gauged jury. The result is a fine series of laundry calendar "springtime in the orchard" scenes, seascapes and the great open spaces of the mountainous and desertous west. Also a few portraits done as only sincere portrait painters can paint. None of them to be scoffed at, but neither need they scoff at the tenents of modern art, which precede the great art impulses of tomorrow. The mathematical result is 38 artists who are painters, etchers and sculptors, exhibiting...and 17 painters who are artists, who are not exhibiting. Among them Gottardo Piazzoni, Maynard Dixon, Perham N. Nahl, Frank Van Sloun, Smith O'Brien, Francis Todhunter, Charles Stafford Duncan, John Emmett Gerrity, Fred G. Cooper, Dan Sweeny, Clark Hobart, E. Spencer Macky, Lee F. Randolph, Ray Boynton, A Ray Burrell, Rem Remsen of Carmel and to be sure, Lucien Lebaudt.

Haig Patigian says this is the best show in years. Which is an Armenian angle on a badly-frayed situation.

—GENE HAILEY

An Essay on Poetry

THERE may be a few people in the world who don't write poetry, who have never tried to, or don't even intend to—but until I see these people with my own eyes, I won't believe it. Every sane, partially sane or insane human being has burst into verse at some time or other in his life. It is only natural—just as much a part of a human as it is to eat or sleep. But there is only one reason why people do write poetry, and that is—love. That is the one essential—a person must be in love before gaining inspiration for this form of emotion. What he is in love with does not matter. He may be in love with himself, beauty, the wirld or even some fair damsel. That part of it is inconsequential. He may not even know that he is in love when he begins to poetize, but that is sufficient unto itself.

There are three steps in poetry writing—that is, three definite subjects that are dealt with in verse. The first is the sunset. The sunset has furnished more material for verse than any other worldly subject. This is the beginning for our modern Shelleys, Keats, Longfellows and Edgar Guests. The next step is God. Yes, God must come second—in this thing he must play second fiddle to the sunset. That is the natural method and there is no remedy. After God, comes the object of the Poet's affections—the young, fair innocent one, or what have you? This is the third and last step, and any other poetry that is written is based primarily and scientifically on these three subjects. They may be enlarged and given different interpretations, but after being translated they ammount to nothing more—or less. Included in the sunset stage is the beauty of all nature. Of course, with God come hope, disappointment, tragedy, joy and all other human emotions. With the last comes anything that appeals to the heart, brain, nerves, senses or stomache.

Now, the other day a poem was sent to The Cymbal office by a man in San Francisco—most likely a very young man. This gentleman—we will say he is a gentleman—is, of course, according to our theory in love, but he has already reached the second step in this lengthy and complicated process—a process that is not unlike the Boy Scouts of America—first one is a tenderfoot-etc. Now we, as expounders of this step theory in poetry, would like to advise this young man that he reach the third step before he send out any more of his brain children upon the cruel, dark world, for if he doesn't, they will re-act like the proverbial bread cast upon the waters.

To any other embryo poets or poetesses who would like a bit of sage advise, please send for our 49 page illustrated catlogue, with half tone cuts, pictures, price marks, reduction sale notices, melted lead and old copies of The Cymbal, C. O. D. $11.47.

—Bruce L. Stewart

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The prices are nice
With values potential
But I am Snik
I'll need a credential
It makes me sick.

Third Children's Symphony Friday

CHILDREN ARE as definite in their taste for certain music as are adults, and their taste is quite as diversified, according to Wheeler Beckett, youthful director of the Young Peoples' Symphony Series who will conduct the third concert of the series at the Columbia Theatre next Froday afternoon in San Francisco. The broad field covered in the choice of programs for the concerts is one of the interesting features, and Beckett is convinced that a great deal of the interest of the young audiences is due to the wide emotional appeal in each concert's offering. The second movement of the Eroica Symphony of Beethoven, with its quality of a sombre and imposing funeral march, will be balanced with the robust counterpoint of the Meistersinger Prelude by Wagner. The Dance of the Flowers, from the Nut Cracker Suite by Tschaikowsky, and the selection from the Caucasian Sketches by Ittolito-Ivanov will please the more modern taste of the young folks. The demonstration of the various instruments of the orchestra and the community singing of the audience, first of a familiar song and then of the themes of the principal number of the day seem to delight the children, and to make them feel more at home with the somewhat imposing structure of the orchestra and of the symphonic form of composition.

Interest in the series has reached so great a peak, that the sponsors are contemplating a further project along similar lines. With the whole personnel of the San Francisco Symphony playing the excellent music, and with so understanding a director as Wheeler Beckett, the Young Peoples' Symphony series is a real addition to the musical program of the city.

M. J. MURPHY
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OFFICE TELEPHONE 153
YARD TELEPHONE 88 W

Notes and Comment

WHEN Florida commiserates with us on the condition of our weather, and expresses sorrow that our cities "are inundated" and "bridges washed away", we are forced to the conviction that she does it with a bit of a chuckle. And with a bit of a chuckle we reply: "Much obliged, but we don't need any, thank you."

* * *

YOU REMEMBER last year that the board of trustees in its peculiar brand of wisdom waited until the rush season here in town to widen the Ocean avenue crossings. We advise the gentlemen to move a bit quicker this year in the matter of traffic on Dolores street. Instead a $200-a-month traffic cop what Carmel is going to need is a simple little traffic regulation permitting only thirty-minute parking on Dolores street between Ocean avenue and Seventh avenue, and a part-time officer, preferably recruited from our own citizenry, and without a bone-handled revolver, to see that it is enforced from, say, ten o'clock in the morning until five at night.

* * *

WE SEE by an Associated Press dispatch from Washington D. C. that a Right Reverend James E. Freeman gives the lie to recent biographers of George Washington and declares that the "father of his country" had a "remarkable and continual interest in religion". All of which settles that little matter and once again co-ordinates the scattered pieces of Washingon's moral life and re-seats him high in the halls of righteous memory. Recently those who write and have had the patience and interest to look up the facts and endeavor to make of Washington more of a man to emulate than a god to patriotically worship have rubbed a bit of the silly gilt off our estimable first general's wings. And now the stuff is back again!

* * *

IF YOU haven't been reading Henry C. Thompson's articles appearing from week to week in The Cymbal you have probably been saving time for less interesting activities of mind or matter. Mr. Thompson is wrighting edify ingly and entertainingly on a subject that is of real importance to us today and which, if you are not attending to it at present, will hit you with a crash one of these fine days and you will wonder where you have been all of the time. In a word, he is slowly and logically and, as we insist, entertainingly building up a bulwark against the insidious attempt being made by so-called fundamentalists to write into the statutes of California a law which prohibits the teaching in the public schools of any theory of the origin of the species which is in conflict with that set forth in the book of Genesis in the Christain Bible. It is, in fact, a law similar to that now in force in Texas and which made Tennessee so ridiculous to the world at the late-recorded Scopes trial.

In the article in today's Cymbal Mr. Thompson makes some extremely pertinent points and asks some extremely pertinent questions. He declares most justifiably that if the religionists claim the right to censor and dictate what shall be taught our children in the public schools educators and scientists should have the right to censor and dictate what shall be taugh our children in he Sunday schools. That seems logical, doesn't it, especially as there is a law which compels us to send our children to the public schools if we have not the means privately to educate them?

Anyone who is familiar with the curriculum of the average school or college of theology knows that the education of the aspiring young minister is not based on scientific facts, recognized and accepted by the intelligent world. The neophyte is initiated into the mysteries of religion, but he is urged to shun the realities of science. He prepares himself spiritually to withstand the assaults of concrete and impregnible facts and he goes out into the world and up into his pulpit possessed of the fervor to communicate his resistance to actuality to those to whom he ministers.

On the other hand the scientist who is grounded in the truth is also led through the paths of mythology and religion.. There is not a scientist in America today who is not capable of holding debate with a minister of the gospel in what mooted questions may be raised in the minister's own world of theology. We are making the straight and unqualified statement here that the average minister is not an intellectual—and he isn't.

There is no utter reason why the man of intelligence—why the educator—should permit his child to be taught untruth and contradictions to facts that his parent knows and can make intelligible.

But, after all, there is no need to fear the future even if the present does annoy us a bit. The firm rock on which scientific fact stands cannot be undermined or split by any such futile thing as Biblical lore, but, in truth, will become even more firmly settled in its foundation with the years and with the spreading light of intelligence and commonsense.

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DEFINING TERMS

LEGISLATIVE prohibition of the teaching of Evolution in the public schools cannot be prevented by any agreement as to the meaning of terms. In the present imperfect state of our knowledge, any definition would contain some cause for disagreement as to its truth and its right to be taught. However it is certainly a long step toward intelligent action if we know what we are talking about and what we are fighting for.

"The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia" is an established authority on the meaning of words. We need primarily to distinguish between Evolution and Darwinism, and these definitions make the difference perfectly plain:

"Evolution: The act or process of unfolding, an opening out or unrolling; hence, the process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the evolution of history or of a dramatic plot."

The verb evolve means, "To unfold or develop by a process of natural, consecutive, or logical growth from, or as if from, a germ, latent state, or plan: To unfold by elaboration; work out, bring forth or make manifest by action of any kind: as, to evolve a drama from an anecdote; to evolve the truth from a mass of confused evidence; to evolve bad odors by stirring a muck-heap."

"Darwinism: In general, the theory that all forms of living organisms, including man, have been derived by descent (with modification or variation) from a few primitive forms of life, or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results (through natural selection) in the survival of those least exposed (by reason of their organization or situation) to destruction. It is not to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. That which is specially and properly Darwinian in the general theory of evolution relates to the manner, or methods, by which living organisms are developed or evolved from one another."

It is not denied; in fact, it is unfortunately too well established to deny, that the word evolution is used by the majority of people as meaning that all species are related by descent from common ancestors, and implying, if not plainly affirming, that the causes of descent are lodged in the species or their immediate environment. This is a theory which either ignores the existence of God, or frankly denies the necessity for any God. Evolution is considered as a mechanism which set itself going and automatically ground out the planet Earth and populated it with about two million species of plant and animal life. This is not a reasonable or true theory of evolution.

It is easier to fall in with common usage and adopt the lowest meaning of the word Evolution; but this obscures the issue, prevents us from finding essential truth through deeper research, and the real value of the concept is sacrificed if we consent to acknowledge a cheap, dishonoring substitute. A similar struggle is found in the world of Art; there are high standards and cheap productions. The real artist cannot rest while every daub is ranked with the best. Every artistic expression must be based upon Truth. The same struggle is found in the world of Religion; every form of superstition and error is labeled religious. We need a definition for religion synonymous with demonstrated truth. Thus, Science needs the word evolution for its highest discovery of cosmic law. Therefore, I plead for an adoption of these dictionary meanings distinguishing evolution from Darwinism. We need the word evolution, and legislation against its use is foolish.

The evidence cannot be produced for the actual method by which the various species of plant and animal life were formed. It is difficult to believe that anyone will contend that the earth was formed out of nothing and completely stocked with life in six days of twenty-four hours each. A literal, uncritical belief in the Biblical account would require just this unnecessary strictness. Any scientific account of centuries required for the formation of coal, as one example, would be entirely discredited and could be classed as antagonistic to the Bible. I am not anticipating how literal or unreasonable the adherence to the Bible narrative will become. But I do say that the Bible should be retained in its proper place as religious literature, and not be improperly and illegitimately forced as an authority into the scientific attempts to understand the formation of the earth and the origin of species. It is not probable that all the species of plant and animal life were fully formed within twenty-four hours, the day of Genesis, and the process by which they were formed may as well be called evolution as anything else. We need to know more about the process, not to fight for a different word.

There are many evolutionists who believe in the descent of species through purely materialistic causes but who do not concede to Darwin the emphasis on Natural Selection as the sufficient, or the most important, cause. I see no reason why children should not become familiar with all the attempts of learned men to ascertain the various stages of the earth's actual history and the methods of nature for transforming and eliminating species in the long struggle for existence.

Jesus said: "Not a sparrow falleth to the ground without your Heavenly Father's knowledge." But the sparrows do fall, and multitudes of small animals are killed with the first frost, and all serve as food for those of superior strength. Reading the Bible without thought does not impart knowledge. The representations of God as given in the Bible do not assist in any measure to understand the actual powers of nature. No one with any valuable knowledge of life as we actually encounter it today will seek to renew the beliefs recorded in the ancient mythologies. We are forced to meet life with other interpretations in order to become truly wise and successful.

The people certainly have the right to demand that their children in the public schools should not be taught that theories are demonstrated facts. Great names should not be quoted as sufficient authority for accepting without question the popular theories which will be displaced upon the acquirement of greater knowledge. But are the people who are determined to censor our schools and theaters equally willing to listen to the scientists as censors of the teaching in the church and Sunday school? There are very many people who are not willing to have their children taught superstitions as demonstra-

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ted facts. Let the church people consider for a brief moment how their situation looks from the opposite viewpoint.

It is conceded that "The Atonement" is the central doctrine of Christianity. "Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures," (I Corinthians 15:3). Of course every denomination teaches its children that its particular version of the Atonement is authentic and cannot be questioned. But just as soon as their children meet other children and learn something of literature, they become aware of many views which are inconsistent and antagonistic to their own. So the protected period of childhood is forever lost, and they must decide for themselves what is the truth; or at least, select the most reasonable view from the many forced upon their attention. They may wonder why they were so protected in denominational instruction and not better prepared for the actual conflict with other minds. They are so ill-taught in church schools that they leave college as atheists or agnostics. Legislation will not prevent this.

Now, scientists do not want their children taught in Sunday school any theories which they must unlearn later to become truly intelligent. They read the definition for the Atonement in the Century Dictionary, as follows: "A reparation or satisfaction for sin made by the sufferings of Christ as a substitute for the sinner and in lieu of the punishment to which the sinner was justly amenable." They read in the New International Encyclopedia, as follows: "There have been from the very beginning of speculative Christian theology, and still continue to be, within the bosom of the several churches, various ways of conceiving and explaining the exact nature and mode of operation of this mediatorial work". "The narrow limits of this article will not allow us to specify the many ways in which the sufferings and death of Christ were regarded in relation to the atonement for sin. During the first four centuries there appeared no certainty of opinion as to whether they were a ransom-price paid to God or to the devil."

This doctrine is exactly contrary to the ideas of justice and ethics which intelligent people desire their children to adopt. They do not want their children to believe that punishing an innocent person will be taken in lieu of punishment of the guilty. To establish any such standard in a modern school would upset its entire ethical system. If the Christians are unable to explain why God should demand the bloody sacrifice of an innocent person before He will forgive sins (Hebrews 9:22), the people who do not accept the doctrine do not wish it taught to their children as a fact.

There are many difficulties in the way of acceptance of the view of the church people. If the death of Jesus on the cross was necessary for our salvation, was it wrong for Judas, Pilate and the Roman soldiers to kill him? Did God need Judas, Pilate and the soldiers in order to shed the blood necessary for our salvation? Should not these assistants to the tragedy be treated with honor at least equal to that given the apostles who ran away? If they had not killed Jesus, but had been too just and saintly to do so, could any one ever be saved from the wrath of God for sin? What is the nature of the process by which blood washes away sin?

The theories of Evolution and the Atonement are alike in this, they are not understood by their advocates and we need considerable additional knowledge before the process of the creation of the world and the process of the salvation of the soul can be considered as explained.

HENRY C. THOMPSON

BID THEM CLIMB A HILL

They that call the earth polluted have not seen today
The sky, the ground, the trees.
They have not heard the breeze
That sings and hums in rhythm; like all the harps that play.
Ah, they have missed all these.

They have failed to walk beside a pond where lilies bloom
Wax like, deep rose and white,
Shining in the light.
They have never walked along a lane with blossoms strewn;
They know not the night.

All those who call the earth polluted, bid them climb a hill
And there their blinded eyes
May see the ground, the skies;
The wonder of each living being, every tear and thrill;
They will realize.

—JACK MAIL

The second of the dances for the young people, sponsored by the Carmel Parent-Teacher's association, will be given Saturday night at the Sunset School auditorium. Due to the great success of the last one two weeks ago, a large crowd is anticipated.

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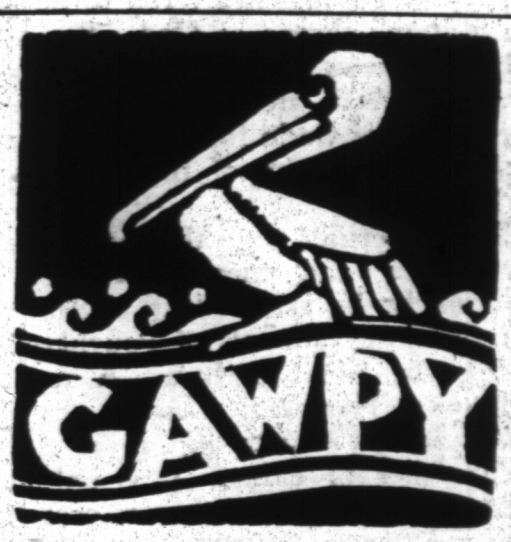

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A Rejected Manuscript

TRUE to the above title the following is an unappreciated and scorned piece of enlightening literature. Some time last year it was typed, in answer to an editorial appeal of H. L. Mencken in the American Mercury for articles on American Journalism. But apparently so worthless it was, or so dangerous, or so futile, that words failed the illustrious editor of the valorous magazine and my offering came back as the exclusive enclosure in a big, brown envelope. But to me, though with affected shame it returned, it retained the dignity of an honest effort toward righting the world and this week there was re-born in my heart the desire to see it actually in cold type, or type that was cold until impregnated with the glow and fervor of the story it has to tell. The complete article is too long for one issue of The Cymbal and in this number I am giving you only the first half of it—that which deals partly with conditions and, you will probably insist, partly with theories which formed the basis for the launching of a daily paper the career of which was as glorious and thrilling as it was brief. It is my hope to use this article as an incentive to some courageous magazine editor who will ask for my complete story of six years in Hawaii which I want to write under the title: "An Adventure in Anarchy".

—W. K. BASSETT

WHEN "earth's l st paper is printed", as a Kipling parody has it, the names of the Honolulu Advertiser and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin will be listed in the purple ink of immorality on the finished scroll to be presented at the throne of God. For news distortions, news suppression and editorial perversion there are no counterparts in the wide, wide world for these two dailies in the principal city of the Paradise of the Pacific.

The Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin are modern and they are American. They might be accepted at a glance as the home-town journals of Poughkeepsie, Wichita or Santa Barbara. A reporter from San Francisco, Detroit or New York finds it easy to slip in at a desk in the office of either. It is only necessary for him to scatter an occasional Hawaiian expression through his copy, such as pau for finished, kokua for agreement, pilikia for trouble, and mauka, makai, waikiki and ewa for the four points of the compass. Beyond this he needs only to learn, and he learns it in a week, that there are certain individuals and families in Hawaii that possess the divine right of newspaper protection and must not be mentioned adversely in the news no matter whether they are involved in a murder or a hit-and-run accident; that the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is a deified institution that must be referred to with adjectives of reverence and awe, and that any man, woman or child who complains of labor conditions on the plantations, or expresses sympathy for such a complaint, is a deep-dyed criminal at heart.

The Advertiser and Star-Bulletin are not yellow. Theirs is not the sin of sensationalism. Their iinquity is in the lies they publish as facts, the facts they decline to publish, and the deliberately false premises on which they build their editorials. The two papers are principally responsible for the political, social and industrial situation in Hawaii today. They were the prime forces in its perfection and they are heralds of the power that maintains it.

Let us glance at this situation before we delve into the methods and machinery of the two newspapers.

Lifting its gilded head in the manner of a grotesque idol above the billowed crest of Konahuanui is the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Its eyes sweep the "loveliest fleet of the islands" from the eastern shore-line of Kauai to the Kona-coast of volcano-land. It controls and dominates the territorial government, the banks, the wholesale purveyors of the necessities of life, the principal retail stores, the inter-island steamship system, the Matson line between Honolulu and San Francisco. It owns or leases almost every square foot of land on which sugar cane will grow. Where homesteaders have been able to retain bits of ground in scattered sections, the H. S. P. A., through the medium of its exclusive mills for grinding cane, holds the small planters in the hollow of its hand and robs them with inaccurate scales. It is the central organization of the sugar factories in the islands, known as the "Big Five". Their boards of directors are interlocking. The president of each is a director in two others. The presidents of the two banks are the directors in at least two of these companies.

Through this domination, rendered impregnable by the assistance of the Advertiser and the Star-Bulletin, virtual "house organs" of the planters' association, the political and industrial life of Hawaii swings around one central pivot as a cat is swung by the tail. The governor of the territory is appointed by the president of the United States. but so powerful is the influence of the planters at Washington that no man of individuality and force, and independent of the sugar ring, can become the chief executive of this American territory. The money of the sugar planters keeps a safe majority for the sugar ring in the upper house of the legislature and while Hawaiions and part-Hawaiians are elected in large numbers to the lower house whatever they attempt to do to break the strangle hold of the missionaries is check-mated by the senate. There is no opportunity for small business to become big business in Hawaii. There is no chance for the natives to recover any appreciable amount of the land which has been taken from them for the rare privilege of singing the "Star Spangled Banner" on the same program with "Aloha Oe".

II

Missionaries out of New Bedford, Connecticut, in 1820 beguiled the Hawaiians with the Bible at the beginning; their second and third generations substituted gin for the Holy Writ; today their descendants are the Christian giants with the money, the land and the government.

Those who read the two Honolulu newspapers—and almost everyone with the exception of the Chinese and Japanese women does read them—are told that whatever the government does is good, whatever the Chamber of Commerce accomplishes is for the glory of the country, and whatever the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association wants will enhance the prosperity of the future.

Descendants of Christian missionaries, wearing sheriff's badges, shoot protesting Filipino laborers in the back until a plantation road is strewn with bodies and the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin heap editorial leis of sweet-scented maile about the necks of the murderers whom they characterize as staunch defenders of the law and brave frustraters of anarchy.

On Christmas Eve in 1922 the scion of one of the wealthiest families in the territory, driving an automobile while drunk, raked a school teacher off the step of a standing street car and dragged her mutilated body ninety feet before he could bring his machine to a stop. The next morning's Advertiser gave the public this startling news in the space of three inches, far down on the front page, and editorialized on the "unavoidablity" of the tragedy. Three days previous the newspaper had bitterly criticized the native police department for the fancied failure to make public the details of automobile accidents. But when Stanley Kennedy killed Catherine Hall the Advertiser refused to publish the police report which laid the blame solely on the drunken driver and which was submitted in detail to the police reporter of the newspaper.

Lorrin A. Thurston, great-grandson of Lucy Thurston, who helped to carry the Cross and New England wrappers to Hawaii in 1820, owns the Advertiser. He personally telephoned to his office on the night of the automobile accident and requested that no publicity be given it. His city editor informed him that this was impossible, but Thurston finally succeeded in having the story "played down" to ridiculous diminutiveness in the paper the next morning. The Advertiser was at the time handling a job printing contract of many thousands of dollars for the Inter-Island Navigation company. Kennedy's father was president of this company.

I served for eighteen months as a re-

porter on the Advertiser. One day I was sent out to gather in the details that would prove that John Wise, a part-Hawaiian, had put money of his countrymen to his personal use in a homstead deal. Thurston himself ordered the investigation; he was certain of the facts. Six months later Wise was the sugar planters' candidate for delegate to Congress from Hawaii and Thurston wrote signed editorial appeals for his election Wise was beaten through the use of Thurston's own previous criticism of him which was reprinted in paid advertisements in the Advertiser. The successful candidate, however, has since proven to be as satisfactory to the planters as Wise would have been.

In 1923 when I was writing editorial opinions in the form of open letters for an almost defunct Democratic weekly in Honolulu, one of the most prominent and popular society women of the city lay down on her bed in her beautiful home in Waikiki and sent a revolver bullet into her brain. She was found dead with the revolver clutched in her hand. But members of her family found her, and the coroner was their obedient servant. That evening the yard boy of the bachelor quarters where I lived in close proximity to the scene of the suicide informed me that "Mrs. Smith, she kill self—pistol." The next morning the Advertiser published her death as the result of a hemorrhage. That afternoon I went to Harry Hayward, then managing the affairs of the Star-Bulletin, and informed him that if he did not print the fact of the suicide I would print it in the New Freedom as the basis of an opinion on newspaper ethics in Honolulu. I contended that Mrs. Smith had left a message. She took this means of telling Honolulu what a beast her husband had been to her. She wanted Honolulu to know, and him to suffer in the knowledge. She might have swum out into the surf from the retaining wall of her garden and left the conviction that she had been accidently drowned. In answer to Hayward's insincere plea that the woman's memory should not be sullied and her relatives injured, I declared that if it had been Mary Jones, or Ruth Kalama, or Tamayo Yamamuchi or Rosie Silva, without influence of family and friends, it would be a suicide in his newspaper with no consideration of her memory or of surviving relatives. Hayward reluctantly printed the truth that night.

One afternoon a prominent woman was attacked by a convict laborer on the public roads while she was driving alone in the hills above Honolulu. The man confessed to the police that while he had been at work on the road for several months he had been repeatedly insulted by automobile parties of haoles, as the white man is known in Hawaii. On this certain day the insults had been particularly bitter and he had vowed he would attack and attempt to assault the next white woman who drove up alone. The woman was able to save herself only after a fierce struggle and when she mentioned her relationship to a lady who was known as an archangel to those of the convict's race.

Influence was brought to bear on the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin and they ignored the confession and gave the motive of the attack as robbery. This gave tacit assurance to other women of Honolulu that in case of a similar attack surrender of their purses would assure their safety. The influential woman was not to be sacrificed on the altar of objectionable publicity to insure the future caution of others.

These may appear as petty and unimportant facts in substantiation of the charge of the crime of modern journalism in Hawaii. But they serve to show how complete and abject is the subservience of the press to the centeralized power in the islands. They show how brazen and unashamed it is in doing its prescribed chores, little and big, for those whose first leverage of power was the Christian religion.

III

The particular strength of the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin lies in their propaganda for deluding visitors to the islands. Magazine writers, legislators from Washington and labor investigators are drugged by the saccharine scent of type. Literary lights of the world dream of Hawaii after absorbing sugar-coated editorials of welcome. Congressional junketing parties are wined and dined and poured aboard ship, not quite sure what it's all about, but provided with sample copies of the newspapers to explain it all while they are journeying back to San Francisco. If the papers fail to fit rose-colored glasses on inquirers into the labor conditions, the sugar planters' association, through its always affable secretary, Jack Butler, merely uses the more persuasive instrument of the green and gold currency of the American realm.

The Philippine legislature sent a labor commissioner to Honolulu in 1923 and he arrived midst all the fanfare of an Angel with a Flaming Sword. He was dedicated to the job of preparing a memorial to be sent back to the governing body at Manila and which would blast forever labor recruiting in the Philippines by the sugar planters of Hawaii. He was in Honolulu less than a month before he announced the publication of a "labor journal" and the bill for its printing at the plant of the New Freedom was paid by Jack Butler. You can readily imagine how much independence and truth and fairness found its way into the columns of this sugar-subsidized weekly.

Since 1890 the labor on the Hawaiian plantations has been practically Japanese. In 1920 the census showed that of approximately 250,000 persons in Hawaii almost half were Japanese. But if you classify the fools of the world by races you are compelled to put the Japanese far down on the list. By 1920 an amazingly large number of the 125,000 were living on "white collar jobs", working in the banks, the wholesale houses, the retail stores. Many were in business for themselves, operating commission houses or running small pineapple plantations on leased land. The number of Japanese on the plantations had dwindled alarmingly. On occasions these were importuned to rebellion by those who wore the white collars. It was in 1920 that some 6,000 of the laborers doggedly remained off the plantations on the island of Oahu for more than six months while they were supported affluently by their provident brothers on the other plantations. This strike cost the sugar planters more than $25,000,000 and they capitulated at a meeting behind closed doors in the Alexander Young Hotel. The terms of settlement were never publicly announced, but the silent Japanese went back to work, contented for a time.

During the strike the territorial government, the Honolulu police department, the newspapers and the planters association did some fast and effective work in Americanism. They had Japanese in jail for attemped dynamiting of plantation houses, burning of sugar cane, for all sorts of fancied crimes. But Japanese cunning doesn't include sabotage in the enemy's country and it was impossible to convince the public that he had connived or concurred in any of the depredations laid at his door. Many were sent to jail, nevertheless, convicted by paid employes of the sugar planters, but their guilt was believed in only by visiting magazine writers and any junketing congressmen who might have been guests of honor at the time. During this period the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin waved the American flag ragged in the wind.

Trouble with the Japanese had been previsioned by the sugar planters some years previous to 1920. In 1925 the importation of Filipinos was begun. A conscienceless labor agent was sent to Manila in that year armed with labor contracts that would have made the originators of the Old World feudal system blush for their innocence. The agent had an inspiration—he waited at the door of the Manila jail for released prisoners. These he signed up for Hawaiian labor if their feet were bare, indicating that they were destitute; if their hands were rough, implying that they had worked and might do so again, and if they could not read his contract, proving that they were illiterate.

The Filipino labor population in Hawaii increased until in 1923 it numbered more than 12,000 on the four plantation islands. This was almost a balancing figure to that of the Japanese on the plantations; almost reached the point where it formed what the planters intended should be a safe reserve should the Japanese decide finally to renounce "hoe hanna-hanna".

But in January, 1924, the Filipinos, aroused to the perfidy of their labor commissioner from Manila and inspired by opportune but unfortunately dishonest leaders, took a page out of the Japanese book and began a silent strike on the plantations. But they had neither the genius nor the patience of the little yellow brother from the islands so near their own home, and for the first two months their battle line wavered, sagged and at times all but collapsed. Then it was that the Honolulu Daily Times was born.

(Concluded Next Week)

THE CARMEL

Stanford Professor Talks on Proposed County Charter

INDIVIDUAL ENDORSEMENT of the county manager project was given by most of those who attended the Forum last Thursday night at the Sunset School Auditorium, under the auspices of The Carmel Women's Club for the purpose of discussing this proposed movement. Argyll Campbell, city attorney of Carmel, explained the plans for the manger form of government in Monterey County and upheld the movement. After the talk by Campbell, professor Edwin Cottrell, head of the political science department of Stanford University, expressed his approval of the plan.

Cottrell gave a comprehensive survey of the various forms of government in the counties and cities of the United States, and said that it was his belief that this plan of "home rule" gave the citizens a far better chance to work out an efficient and satisfactory method of government themselves to fit in with the local conditions.

A study of the conditions in Monterey County for the last two years has proven to officials in Monterey and Salinas that a charter providing for a county form of government is the best solution, stated Campbell in his talk. Campbell outlined the plans and pointed out the superiority of the new plan to the present form of government. He said that the essential features of the plan were that the supervisors were elected at large instead of by districts, and their powers are restricted to the legislative sphere, to formulate general policies for the guidance of the county manager, with the latter attending to all details, including the appointment of department heads.

A very small crowd attended this meeting.

Mrs. Gale Tells Club Women of Institute

MRS. MARY Wellington Gale, president of The Carmel Women's Club and chairman of the committee in charge of the plans for the Carmel Institution of World Affairs to be held this year, addressed the Monterey County Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel San Carlos in Monterey last Saturday to explain the coming institute and to arouse interest in it throughout the county. Mrs. Gale said:

"The Carmel Institution of World Affairs, to be held next June under the auspices of The Carmel Women's Club, has been spoken of as the outstanding event of the summer for the Monterey Peninsula. As a matter of fact, it is of much greater importance and much wider concern, for its program will consist of subjects of international interest which will be discussed by speakers of international reputation, and its audience through the press will be nation-wide.

"The economic expansion of the United States, the enormous export of capital in governmental and private loans, which has placed us in the position of the chief creditor nation of the world, has brought about a condition which we see reflected in the fact that news of a revolution in Nicaragua or the decline of the franc affects the quotation of the New York Chicago or San Francisco exchange as quickly and as vitally as a change announced in any of our great industrial corporations. In a word, though we are isolated geographically from the rest of the world, we are beginning to realize that we are a part of the same great economic structure, and that our interests are all inextricably bound together.

"This is one reason why world affairs which, twenty, even fifteen years ago were considered of interest only to statesmen, financiers, college professors and the so-called intellectuals, are of vital and personal concern to people of all classes and interests in the country today.

"The interest is shown in the increasing demand for authentic information on international affairs which has resulted in the institution all over the country of such Schools of Politics, or Institutes of Foreign Affairs, as the one we are to have in Carmel. The first school to gain international importance was the Institute of Williams College, with sessions extending held every summer under the auspices of Politics in Williamstown, Massachusetts, over several weeks. The need in winter was met by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters who, five years ago, started a School of Politics to which Radcliffe College, in Cambridge Massachusetts, acts as hostess. It has a three day session which is attended by men and women from all the surrounding states and draws its speakers from the local colleges. The Carmel Institute will be patterned after this organization.

"The past two years have seen programs similar to those of these two outstanding Schools presented to local audiences by clubs and organizations in practically all of the important cities of the United States. We had two such sessions this past winter, one in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco.

"But the first attempt at anything of a larger score in the West was made last December in the calling of the Riverside Institute of Foreign Affairs, a seven day session presided over by President Rudolph Bernard von Klein Schmidt of the University of Southern California. The success of this gathering, which is to be an annual affair, shows the interest of the west coast in the subject.

"The Carmel Institute of World affairs is designed to complement rather than to compete with the Riverside Institute. The field is large and the interest sufficient to warrant at least two such gatherings annually, the Riverside Institute meeting the need in the winter while the Carmel Institute provides for the summer audiences and comes at a time when the people are free to attend and when speakers from the East who are teaching at the summer sessions of the western universities are available.

"The Institute will hold a three day session with speakers of international reputation to be drawn for the most part from the summer faculties of the California Universities. The program which is in process of preparation, will be submitted to a committee made up of men and women of eminence and authority in international affairs, chosen from the whole country, for their endorsement and support and for recommendations of speakers Invitations will be sent to organizations on the coast interested in international subjects to send special delegates to take part in round table discussions which will be a feature in each day's program. The meetings will be open to the public in payment of a small fee and it is expected that a large audience will attend. Arrangements will be made with the Hotels to care for out-of-town visitors.

"Carmel, which is the summer playground of California, seems ideally situated to be host for such a meeting, with its delightful environment as a place of resort, its ample accomodations for guests, its intellectual background and its possesion of a woman's club strong enough to swing such an undertaking. Already, although no publicity has been given to it outside of the Peninsula papers, we are receiving interested inquiries from people from different parts of the State, while the men and women of influence on the Peninsula itself have come forward with their heartiest endorsement and support.

"As has been said, the Carmel Institute of World Affairs will be the 'outstanding event of the Monterey Peninsula this coming summer'—and a great deal more!"

In closing, Mrs. Gale expressed her pleasure in having had the opportunity to make the first public announcement of the Institute to the Monterey County Federation of Women's Clubs.

WOMAN'S CLUB

Ritchie at The Forum This Week

THIS IS THE week so long looked forward to by so many when Robert Welles Ritchie will speak again at the Forum, taking as his subject 'Yarns' which will include anecdotes, experiences and observations gathered from a varied career as newspaper man, correspondent, traveller, and novelist.

The meeting will be held at Pine Inn on Thursday, February 24, at 8 p.m. and will be open to the public.

Group Hears Papers On Nicaragua Case

TWO PAPERS on Nicaragua outlining the political situation from different points of view were read last Wednesday afternoon at the meeting of the International Relations Group at the home of Mrs. Teare. Mrs. Bertha Hopkins, who was the author of the first paper, was unable to attend the meeting, so her paper was read to the group by Mrs. Nellie Vergon. Conditions now existing in that South American country were pictured by Mrs. Hopkins, who has traveled there. Difficulties in cooperating with the indians who inhabit that portion of the country formed one of the interesting parts of the paper.

The second paper brought out the strife that exists between the United States and this country, telling of the methods the U. S. must resort to in order to prevent the uprising of the natives. Quotations from various American newspapers on whether or not military force is advisable were included in this paper, which was written and read by Mrs. Grant Wills. After the reading of these papers the members of the group discussed the situation and brought up points that were not mentioned in the papers.

Miss Ellen Starr, who is the co-founder with Jane Addams of Hull House, was a guest at this meeting. Miss Starr told in a very informal manner of the work accomplished by Miss Addams during the war. She also told of the difficulties encountered with the American press by standing for the pacifist movement. During the World War, magazines and newspapers that Miss Addams had previously written numerous articles for, refused to print anything she wrote, due to the fact that she was against the war. This very quality in Miss Addams—this interest in peace—is the thing that Miss Starr most admires her for, she stated Wednesday. Miss Starr left Carmel the end of last week for the south later to return east.

Two papers on the present situation in Mexico will be read at the next meeting of this group on March 2, at the home of Mrs. Teare, by Mrs. Sarah Deming and Mrs. Nellie Vergon.

Some Native Shrubs

BY ELEANOR SMITH

CARMEL is charmingly decorated with natural shrubbery, so thot, when a new leeome springs up it at once has the appearance of hominess that it usually takes years to attain. Great pines overhead, perhaps oaks about the house, and always, if, as is usually the case, people have appreciation of their natural beauty, gardens of shrubs about them. Among the most common of these the four manzanitas—the large-leafed, fuzzy-stemmed and fuzzy-leafed one, now nodding its lovely clusters of pink and white blosoms, as are all of its smaller brothers as well. Next in size of leaf is the smooth leafed, almost smooth stemmed variety, whose leaves are smaller as well as its pretty blosoms. This sort is apt to have the most numerous blossom-clusters, however. Delicate, tall and somewhat sprangly is the red-twigged, smooth small-leafed sort, and its tiny clusters of exquisitely dainty bells dot it from top to—I had almost said toe, so dainty and individual is this species. When among other shrubs it is exact, but it often makes a low sprayey mat, when young, and not crowded for light. In after years these low plants will grow taller. Their wood is quite fine and hard, which of course denotes a slow grower. The fourth sort here—and at least three and possibly all, of our manzanitas are restricted to their immediate regions, as are our pines and cypresses—is one that seems to prefer trailing on the ground to standing erect, though, when crowded for room, standing up. It has smooth, small, crowded leaves, while the red-twigged type has daintily few leaves to a twig; the trailing type has green-barked twigs, the tiny outer bark of older branches getting roughed and scuffy, and not a shinning dark red. Its flowers are not usually so pink as the red-twigged, and are a little larger.

Everywhere among these are clumps of a dwarf ceanothus or mountain lilac, now breaking into a glory of rich blue blossom, made up of small clusters of tiny ones—5 blue sepals and five tiny "fairy teaspoons" or "gravy ladles" as an observing little girl suggested—for petals. Rarely these shrubs have pink instead of blue flowers. As other shrubs bloom among the happy riot of the chaparral they will be discussed in turn.

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COAST VALLEYS GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Broun on Sterling's "Robinson Jeffers"

(From the New York World)

BUT most of my hope for a better day has been drawn from a little book called "Robinson Jeffers—the Man and the Artist." Here is a poet who appreciates the value of singularity, and an appealing madness runs all through the story of his life, written by George Sterling. He married Una Call Kuster, which was a good beginning, and the twins are called Garth and Donnan. Falcon Tower is his home, built thirty feet high by his own hand upon the edge of the Pacific. And in his home, I take it, from wholly unconnected statements, life is strange. Thus I read, "The next floor is given to Mrs. Jeffers, who is devoted to Irish folk-songs, and has installed there a small organ."

On a later page I find, "It is a strange thing to learn that he does not like music, to which, for all his sensitivity, he is unaesthetic as to its values, though it rasps him beyond endurance. 'Just noise,' he terms it."

And in another part of the book the biographer has set down. "It is significant that he thinks women a drag and a drain on the creative artist."

Most admirably in many ways does Jeffers live up to the romantic and soul-satisfying conception of a poet. "He then took up his residence at Hermosa Beach, passing the days in verse-writing and swimming." Though the author does not say so explicitly, I think the reader has a right to indulge in the pretty fantasy of picturing the poet doing sonnets while treading water. "He always wears puttees, and a soft shirt invariably open at the throat. The whole impression is that of a pantherlike lithen[illegible]s and strength."

"He has an abnormally low pulse—sixty in the afternoon, and but forty in the morning!"

"Jeffers's system of punctuation is one of those mysteries still unrevealed by the divine intelligence."

But out of all the book my favorite passage is the one which tells of Jeffers and the Great War. "Jeffers endeavored, at the United States's entry into the war, to join the Aviation Corps, but before a necessary nasal operation could be performed the conflict came to an end."

As one who has waited long in the anteroom of many a doctor this arouses my admiration, for I believe it establishes a world's record.

—Heywood Broun

Book Notes

The dramatic possibilities of Paul de Kruif's well-known book, "Microbe Hunters" have been recognized by Sidney Howard, the playwright, who is now collaborating with Dr. deKruif on a dramatization of Chapter Eleven of that book. This stirring chapter, as readers of the book will recall, deals with Walter Reed and the discovery of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever.

* * *

The interest and originality of the Lincoln pictures in Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln" is once again evidenced by the request for their use in connection with stories during the week of Lincoln's birthday, by one of the largest syndicated photograph services in the country.

* * *

For a questioning youth, or older man who realizes that he is drifting out of touch with the valued associations of earlier years, there is much of interest in the volume of "Essays and Addresses on the Philosophy of Religion" by Baron Friedrich von Hugel. The whole question of the Church in modern society comes out in the discussion of authority and living religion; his paper on the place and function of the historical elements in religion leads to an interesting comparison of history and the sciences; Baron von Hugel writes upon all of these topics with a depth and lucidity which must open up vistas for any inquiring mind that will be of great significance in his individual interpretation of life. It is published by E. P. Dutton and Company.

AT THE MANZANITA

Attractions listed for the Manzanita Theater this week are Wednesday, "Exit Smiling" with Jack Pickford; Thursday, "Runaway Express", a dramatic melodrama, Friday, "Taxi, Taxi" with Edward Everette Horton; Saturday "West of Broadway" with Priscilla Dean; Sunday, "Almost a Lady", Marie Prevost and Monday and Tuesday, "Spangles", with Pat O'Malley and Marion Nixon.

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